

Hon. Secretary of U.

American Recorder.



"Be just, and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at
Be thy Country's, thy God's, & Truth's."

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WASHINGTON, N. C.—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1823.

[NO. 416]

POLITICAL.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
AND
JOHN Q. ADAMS.

From the National Intelligencer.

Gentlemen: Under the title of *Revolutionary Anecdotes*, in your paper of yesterday, I read with pleasure, and with sympathetic feelings, the farewell scene, when the General parted with the officers whom he had so long commanded, and with whom he had been so honorably engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. It is so exactly like the conduct of that estimable character, that I doubt not its perfect truth. He was a man of great sensibility, amiable, kind, benevolent. But there was so much native dignity in his deportment, that no man could approach him without being impressed with a sensation that he accosted a superior being: yet there was a small mixture of timidity in his general demeanor, lest he might commit an error, and this modesty was exceedingly prepossessing. It gave a mildness and kindness to his manner; and when, by being much with him, the sensation of awe abated, it was converted into a warm attachment to a person in whom was found every amiable quality; for he was a generous, kind-hearted and most sincere friend; as capable of giving attentions as of expecting them, and never failing to reciprocate a kindness.

I have lived for weeks together with the General at Mount Vernon, at different times, during many years, and the more I knew of him the more I sincerely regarded him. When he died he was the best friend I had on earth, and his loss I shall never cease to regret. It was to me irreparable. In the anecdotes above alluded to, the General is represented as of so grave a character, that he was scarcely ever seen to laugh. I have seen him enjoy good tales, and laugh as heartily as most men of elevated character. He was occasionally grave when other men laughed, for he had much to think of, that required his attention. His correspondence was so extensive, that he was seldom long unoccupied; and he never left for the morrow what the day required. He was punctual, and in all things regulated by the most perfect order, and the utmost propriety. But he was of so amiable a disposition, that he never failed to express pleasure where he found a desire to please. Though he enjoyed refined and polished wit, it was not requisite to show that he enjoyed a happy sally—even pun has made the General laugh in high glee; and I have heard him make observations with a good deal of quaintness and archness, suppressing a smile, and leaving the company in full enjoyment of the effect. He was a man of genius, and wrote some beautiful little pieces of poetry. But above all he was a man of piety, a real Christian, and, in the language of Scripture, walked humbly before God.

In speaking with the General, on the characters of our countrymen who were sent on foreign missions, he gave me the following character of John Quincy Adams: He observed that we had many estimable characters abroad, but that Mr. Adams then our Minister at the Court of Prussia, who was still very young, gave him more real satisfactory information of the general politics of Europe, and of all the affairs and diplomatic concerns relative thereto, than all our other Ministers together. The General expressed the satisfaction which Mr. Adams gave him, in terms the most flattering. I mentioned this in a large company, and the venerable William Bayly, who was present, and who I know used to visit the General declared that he also heard the General say, he thought Mr. John Quincy Adams the most promising young man in the United States, and that the General spoke of him in the very highest terms.

Though from Mr. Adams I have not had the honor of experiencing those civilities which every Secretary of State condescendedly tendered to me (for I have been above twenty years at the head of a branch of the Department of State); though I neither expect, nor shall ever solicit any favor from him, on my own account, and believe it might be to my individual advantage were any other candidate to be elect-

ed, I think it my duty to inform the public of the opinion of the great Washington; and I may add, that, having for years lived next-door-neighbor to Mr. Adams, I know him to be a truly upright and strictly honest man, beloved in his family, religious, and of the highest moral character. When individuals are filling the papers with the most violent abuse of this gentleman, the minds of many good men may be erroneously impressed; and it is sometimes difficult to divest the mind of injurious impressions, though the result only of malevolent sarcasms devoid of truth, or intended merely to operate to his political disadvantage; and though what I have stated may offend some, yet I know that good men will duly appreciate whatever may tend to the removal of error; and I have now merely performed a duty to the public.

I lament that some of the newspapers have become the vehicles of abuse. I have the honor of knowing well every gentleman who has been proposed for President, and I can say, with truth, that each of them is worthy of the high honor to which their friends have thought it proper to solicit the public favor in their behalf.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

Washington, Aug. 15.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

MR. CRAWFORD—No. 2.

There is a history in all men's lives, Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd. The which observ'd a man may prophesy, WIN a near aim of the main chance of things As yet not come to life; which, in their seeds, And weak beginning, be entreas'd.—Shak.

It is not a little remarkable—considering the greatness of Mr. Crawford's pretensions, in contrast with the particulars of his public acts and his extraordinary care, of late, to remain *dark* on all national questions; that he only speeches of his, extant, which possess the least character, or which can serve to elucidate his real principles appear to be *almost wholly unknown* to the constituent body of the U. States. In Virginia, at least, it is a rare circumstance to meet with an individual who has read either of those productions. How is this singular fact to be accounted for? The Enquirer was the only paper that circulated generally among us in 1810 and 1811, and I cannot find that the Enquirer ever republished the two speeches. Its editor, it is to be presumed, was at that trying period, too much occupied in embodying public sentiment in favor of the war, and against the renewal of the old U. S. Bank, to notice the *opposite* efforts of Mr. senator Crawford; although the latter, in the second speech, as we shall see, travailed out of the debate to animadvert on, what he calls "the scurrilous abuse," the "jargon" and "the rantings of our democratic editors, in these large states"—evidently alluding to (among others) the editor of the Enquirer.

Having despatched Mr. Crawford's speech against the navy and the war, which may be called, with justice—a speech, against Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison—I shall now review his *remaining* great effort in the national legislature: for, in 1807, he appears to have contented himself with giving a *silent vote* against the embargo, though opposed, on that great measure, to Mr. Jefferson and every republican in the two houses of congress.

It will be remembered, that the old Bank of the U. S. was wholly independent of the government; and that its capital was principally in the hands of our political opponents and of foreigners. The *present* institution, of same name, though in its creation equally obnoxious to constitutional objections, is, on the other hand, highly national in its character.—The president of the U. States and the senate annually appoint one fifth of the whole number of directors; the nation holds a large portion of the capital, and the remainder is widely distributed among individual citizens. Not so, with the old bank—for the renewal of which, Mr. C., as a member of the committee to whom the subject had been referred, came forward in the beginning of 1811.

Mr. Crawford prefaced his analysis of the constitution, in reference to the question in debate, with this extraordinary declaration—in which a miserable plagiarism is lost in the shock, produced by the sentiment.

"It has become so extremely fashionable to eulogise this constitution, whether the

object of the eulogist is the extension or contraction of the powers of the government, that, whenever its eulogium is pronounced I feel an involuntary apprehension of mischief. ***** This analysis may excite unpleasant sensations; it may assail honest prejudices **** In the present case, if there be any, who, under the conviction, that the constitution is perfect, are disposed to give it a construction, that will render it wholly imbecile, [i. e. hostile to the bank] the public welfare requires, that the veil should be rent, and that its imperfections should be disclosed to the public view."

The rule of constructions maintained by Mr. Madison, Judge Roane, and others, is next cited and combated:

"But, it is said, that the enumeration of certain powers excludes all other powers not enumerated. This is true, so far as original substantive grants of power are concerned; but it is not when applied to express grants of power, which are strictly incidental to some original and substantive grant of power."

Mr. C. having (to quote the words of Milton) *through this palpable obscure, found out his uncouth way*, lights again on high federal ground:

"When we come to examine the 4th art, the absurdity of this rule of construction, and, also of the idea of perfection attributed to the constitution, will be equally manifest."

The orator, in search of authority to sanction his vote, enlarges, much, on the doctrine of *implication*. Having found, that under the clause vesting the judicial power "in one supreme court, and such inferior courts" as might be established, congress had actually created a supreme court; and that under the powers "to regulate commerce" and "to collect imposts, light houses had been, actually erected and supported—*though the constitution had not said so much in many words*—*cong. shall establish a supreme court, and shall erect and support light houses*—Mr. C. imagines, that he has discovered a defect in the constitution, and in the practice under it, through which, he may be in the bank, and, also, I doubt not, re-enact the alien and sedition laws—measures, which once claimed his "most unlimited confidence." He forgets, that constitutionally, as well as logically speaking, there can be no "*inferior courts*," without the co-existence of a *superior* or *supreme court*," and, that light houses are "necessary and proper"—in short, indispensable to commerce. The implication, then, in these cases is not founded on convenience or vague notions of utility, but is direct and unavoidable.

Mr. C.: by the means stated having obtained his "power," let us see how he adapts it to the bill under debate:

"The right to erect light houses is exercised, because the commerce of the nation, or the collection of dues, is greatly facilitated by that means; and, Sir, the right to create a bank is exercised, because the collection of your revenue and the safe keeping and easy and speedy transmission of your public money is not simply facilitated, but because these important objects are more perfectly secured by the erection of a bank, than they can be by any other means in the power of human imagination to devise. We do not say, that the existence of the government absolutely depends upon the operations of a bank, but that a national bank enables the government to manage its fiscal concerns more advantageously, than it could by any other means."

The admission in the last clause of the last sentence, quoted, brings the argument back to the point—that a bank is a *mere facility* to the fiscal operations of the nation—a *great convenience* to the treasury department; but, as a means, incidental to some expressly delegated power, under the constitution, *such recommendations* do not satisfy the construction uniformly put on the words, "necessary and proper," by the great republican statesmen and constitutional lawyers, whose opinions are authority among us. Mr. Crawford, however, also cites authority in favor of the bank. He tells us that—

"The secretary of the treasury [Mr. Gallatin,] has informed, [the Senate] that he conceives it necessary to the legitimate ex-

ercise of the powers vested in the government. I know, sir, that the testimony of this officer will not be very highly estimated by several honorable members of this body. I am aware, that this opinion has subjected him, and the committee, also to the most inviolable aspersions: but, sir, the situation of that officer, independent of his immense talents, enable him to form a more correct opinion than any other man in the nation, of the degree of necessity, which exists, at the present time, for a national bank to enable the government to manage its fiscal operations."

It will be recollect, that this is the same Mr. Gallatin, who escaped from the treasury and the country soon after the commencement of the war, without having devised the fiscal ways and means of prosecuting that measure. I hear, that he has recently returned to the U. States; and as he was understood to have concurred with his friend, on the war question, also, it is presumed the ex-secretary of the treasury, with his immense talents, knows better than any other man in the nation) that, the present incumbent, is the *necessary and proper* person to succeed to the presidency.

Mr. C. further supports the bill, by an argument, drawn from precedent. He says—

"If, however, it is still believed, that the law, by which this bank has been created was the result of a forced construction, of the constitution, yet I must contend, that that construction is entitled to some weight in the discussion of the question. **** This law passed in the best days of this republic. At that time, the idea of party, as now understood, was wholly unknown. The parties which then existed were, literally federal and anti-federal. Those who were friendly to the federal constitution, and those who were inimical to it, formed the only parties, then known, in this nation."

in the H. of R. in 1791, on this bank question, I find the names of the following distinguished republicans, who voted against the bill in all its stages. Abram Baldwin, and James Jackson of Geo.; Thomas T. Tucker and Edanus Burke of S. C.; John Baptiste Ashe and Hugh Williamson of N. C. & Va.—Wm. B. Giles, Andrew Moore, Josiah Parker & JAMES MADISON—the illustrious pensman of the constitution, who, with the minority of twenty conspicuous republicans are presented by Mr. Crawford, as constituting a *party inimical to the constitution*! It has been said, that Mr. C. passed from his political childhood—("men are but children, of a larger growth")—into the republican school of Abram Baldwin and James Jackson; but, it would appear, from the speech before us, that even their patronage and example were insufficient to disabuse him of the principles he had previously taught, (at the age of 33,) in his Augusta address.

But this speech so thoroughly abounds in political heresies, that it is impossible to duly notice them, unless its whole contents were extracted. This, an easy writer cannot do. He is obliged, (in the language of Addison) to "practice the chemical method, and give the virtue of a full draught in a few drops." I shall, therefore, briefly notice some of the more prominent points, not yet touched, and leave it to the friends of the orator, if they deem it prudent, to republish the speech entire.

Mr. Crawford's view of sovereignty.

"The entire sovereignty of this nation is vested in the state-governments and in the federal government—except that part of it which is returned, by the people, which is solely the right of electing their public functionaries."

This is a pretty direct denial of another right of the people, set forth, in the declaration of independence—the right "to alter or abolish the government itself, and to institute new government." The extract supposes the great mass of political sovereignty to be in the *servants* of the people, and only a small *residuum or complement* to be with the *masters*, the people themselves. Again, laying, as he conceives, shown, that the local banks owe their existence to the "sovereignty" of the states, and that their notes are "bills of credit," Mr. C. cord fixes upon this syllogism:

"The secretary of the treasury [Mr. Gal-

"The right to create a corporation is a right, inherent in every sovereignty; the people of the United States cannot exercise this right. If, then, the states are restrained from creating a bank, with authority to emit bills of credit, it appears to be established, that the federal government does possess the right?"

Its hostility to state; right of instruction, &c.

"What kind of resistance can they [the states] make, that is constitutional? I know of but one kind; and that is by election. The people and the states have a right to change the members of the national legislature, and in that way, and in that alone, can they effect a change of the measures of this government."

Virginia, according to this doctrine, was guilty of usurpation, in passing her celebrated resolutions, in '98, and no less criminal, in adopting the masterly report of Mr. Madison, the following year! These measures appear to be still more pointedly alluded to in the following extract; Mr. C. is depredating the idea of depositing the United States' money in state banks:

"Is it desirable to increase the influence of these great states, which is, already too great, at the expense of the U. States? Does not the history of these great states admonish us, in the most impressive terms, to beware of placing this government in a state of dependence upon them? Sir, the time has been, and will certainly arrive again, when some one of these great states will be found in a state of hostility to the general government."

Again. "What are the circumstances under which we are called upon to reject this bill? The great influential states, induced, by motives of avarice and ambition, interpose the weight of their authority; attempt to put a veto upon your right to pass such laws as are necessary and proper for the general welfare, through the instrumentality of instructions, by depriving, not only their senators and representatives of a sound and honest discretion, but also, by intimidating others, by the weight of their influence and authority." Again. "Had these great states, who have undertaken, by their instructions to influence the decision of this question, by Congress, contented themselves with this right to establish banks, I should not, upon this occasion, enter into an investigation of that right. But these great states, not content with the exercise of an usurped authority, are by usurpation attempting to legislate for Congress. And, sir, what is the inducement, with these great states to put down the banks of the U. States? Their avarice combined with their love of domination. They have erected banks, in many of which they hold stock to a considerable amount, and thus wish to compel the U. States to use their banks as places of deposit for their public money, by which they expect to increase their dividends. And in the banks, in which they hold no stock, many of the individual members of their legislatures are stockholders, and, no doubt, were influenced to give instruction by motives of sheer avarice. The love of power, no doubt, had some influence in producing these instructions. Every person who is not wholly ignorant of the history of this government knows something of the influence of these great states upon the councils of the nation."

These great states, so often referred to, with emphasis, by Mr. C., and which had instructed their senators, &c., were Virginia, (and it is believed) New York and Pennsylvania. All further comment would be superfluous!

His contempt of democratic papers, &c. &c.

"I have heard and seen in the public prints [said Mr. Crawford] a great deal of jargon, about the incidental of a law, to the power delegated and intended to be executed by it; and of its relations to the end, which is to be accomplished by its exercise, which I acknowledge I do not clearly and distinctly comprehend, and must, therefore be excused from answering." * *

* * The Democratic papers in these great states [Virginia, &c. &c.] have for more than twelve months past, teemed with the most scurilous abuse, against every member of Congress, who says a syllable in favour of the renewal of the bank charter. * * *

Sir, I had always thought that a corporation was an artificial body, existing in contemplation sola; but, if we are to believe the rantings of our Democratic editors in these great states, & the denunciations of our public declaimers, it exists under the form of every foul and hateful beast and bird and creeping thing. It is a *Hydra*, it is a *Cerberus*; it is a *Gorgon*, it is a *Vulture*; it is a *Viwer*. Yes, sir: in their imaginations, it not only assumes every hideous and frightful form, but it possesses every deleterious and destructive quality. Shall we, sir, suffer imaginations to be alarmed and our judgments to be influenced, by such miserable stuff? Shall we timely act under the lash of this tyranny of the press?"

Now, I put it to the present senior (formerly sole) Editor of the Enquirer—Whether Mr. Crawford has not, in the preceding extracts, caricatured and "vilified" many of the leading articles in the Enquirer of that period—some of them editorial, and others communicated by several of the first pens among us? I appeal to all Virginians

sentiments with frankness, so deem it to be my duty never to cease impressing on the Government the necessity of convincing the Cortes, that events shew more and more, that the conduct they pursue is in direct opposition to the manifest opinions of the country."

He goes further, and declares that, "A large portion of the people are convinced that it is the cause of a faction which we defend, rather than the cause of the liberal principles on which the Constitution is founded, so much the more, as it is now openly observed, that those who were the most tenacious in their refusal of coming to terms, & who, having been prevented from forming a conspiracy, hastened the tempest which is sinking the vessel of State, have been the first to place themselves individually against it."

Mina, Ballasteros, Quiroga, and Wilson still continues to brave the French,

Paris dates are to July 22—It is stated that the French army besieging Cadiz, had retired from St. Mary's to Xeres, in consequence of several reverses which General Bourmont had experienced in the vicinity of Seville.

From the Petersburg Republican.

Yesterday we were favored with the perusal of a few late London papers, the latest dated the 22d. of July. They furnish nothing very interesting, our previous accounts, direct from Paris, being to the 19th July. The latest Paris date before us, is to the 20th.

The Journal de Perpignan, of July 12, has a rumor, that Mina had died from the bursting of a blood vessel; but this rumor was not credited; and accounts from Barcelona to the 13th were entirely silent in relation to such an event.

A strong guerilla party, of between 3 and 400 men, commanded by the former political chief of Huelva, is stationed between Madrid and Seville, and when pressed, retires into the Seiro Moreno, with which its chief is well acquainted.

A dispatch from Count Guilleminet, dated Madrid, July 12, states, that the 24 corps continued to operate against Ballasteros, whose force is stated at from 8 to 10,000 men. The army of Ballasteros had been attacked by Count Moliter, when the constitutionalists retired upon Lebrillo. The dispatch does not state any prisoners to have been taken in this affair; but concludes that Ballasteros had lost more than 2000 men by defection, the regiment of Lorea Infantry having come over in a body to the French.

In relation to Morillo, mystery continues to be the order of the day. We are however satisfied that he has deserted the cause of his country, if he has not actually joined the French. Saarfield's defection appears to be confirmed.

There is no truth in the report published in our last, that a counter-revolution had taken place in Portugal. Despotism was again firmly fixed in that country.

Advices from Frankfort to the 11th July, states, that the German Observer was not the only paper that had attracted the Germanic Diet. We announced the suppression of the Observer some time ago. It now appears that the Gazette of Nackar, Annals of Marchard, and the National Chronicle of the Germans, in consequence of their "dangerous and perturbative" character, have come under the notice of the diet, and a more vigilant censorship ordered over them. It appears also by the same advices, that the duke of Württemberg had at length consented to establish a censorship over the Press in his dominions.

The most interesting information furnished by the papers before us, is the fact that the British Government had refused to receive the minister from the regency established at Madrid by the Duke de Angouleme, Mr. Canning could not have taken a different step, consistently with the neutral character of England, but we suspect his refusal to acknowledge this spurious minister, will not be so palatable to the French Government.

A loyal Portuguese Magistrate has stated that those who cry "El Rie Absolute,"

do not wish for a King with arbitrary and despotic power, but only for a king with power to make the laws and execute them!!

A French despatch from the camp before St. Sebastian says, that negotiations had

been entered upon but were broken off—

"The garrison would have given up the fortress, but wished to march out with the honours of war. The commander of the

blockade replied, that he would take pos-

session of the fortress and that the garrison

should be prisoners."

Gen. Villacampa in a report to the Minister of the War complains of the desertion of his troops, and censures the Cortes.

"The evil, says he, increases and hope

diminishes; and as every honorable man

invested with authority ought to express his

rendered navigable nearly their whole length.

AN ORIGINAL PORTRAIT OF COLUMBUS.

We are highly gratified to state, that by the last arrival from Spain our country is put in possession of an original and celebrated likeness of Columbus.

Its more particular history has been forwarded to Washington, where the picture is destined to add to those already in the Capitol. By a certificate from the President of the National Museum of Seville, verified at the office of the Political Chief of that city, and which is attached to the canvas we observe that it is identified in all its parts, as an original, and by the same master who produced the full length likeness of Columbus which is still in Seville. The certificate further states, that this is the same as in the Cartuja, &c.

It is presented to the nation by George G. Barrell, Esq. U. S. Consul at Malaga, who secured the possession of it at Seville, by the aid of the Prior of the Cartuja, when that institution suffered suppression.

The painting itself manifests the hand of a master, & is well preserved: but its chief value consists in its being an original and true likeness of Columbus; as such to Americans it must be deemed a valuable acquisition—and to the votaries of painting a triumph of their art, which possesses thus a faculty to rob from the grave that portion of its terrors which it derives from oblivion.

Daily Advertiser.

CONVERSATION

Of Sabbath School Teachers & Scholars. In the Female Union Sabbath School in New-York city, 66 Teachers during the last year, and 18 Scholars have made a profession of religion, and during 7 years 4181.

THE ROGUE CAUGHT.

The fellow calling himself Doctor James Hamilton, alias John Randolph Bedford, alias G. Gallop, who married a lady in Woodstock Vermont, in July 1822, and another in Belleville, New Jersey, in June last, and afterwards deserted both in a most shameful manner, has been apprehended and committed to jail in Reading. He had sunk the doctor in the shoemaker, and being well dressed, received immediate employment as a journeyman; but he was soon found to be so indifferent a workman, that his employers were convinced he could not be a shoemaker by trade. Suspicions were excited, and his dress and person were found to correspond so exactly with his description given in Mr. Tompkinson's advertisement, that the magistrate before whom he was brought, did not hesitate to make out a mittimus.

From the Providence Journal.

John C. Hamilton was executed in Kentucky a few years since, (1817) for the murder of Doctor Sanderson of Natchez, Mississippi. A man has recently been executed in Mobile, who confessed himself the murderer of Sanderson, and declared that Hamilton was innocent.

Southern paper.

The annals of judicial proceedings, rarely afford a report of a trial and execution, of a more extraordinary and distressing character than this, and it should be universally circulated that judges and jurors may be guarded against condemning supposed culprits on circumstantial evidence. Young Hamilton through life had supported an unblemished character, and obtained the love, esteem and admiration of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. As is common with the young gentlemen of Kentucky, he was in the practice of spending the winter season in the more genial climate of Mississippi. On his return from a winter residence in that quarter, he accidentally fell in company with Doctor Sanderson, who, being in ill health, was journeying to the celebrated watering place at Harrisburg Spa, with hope of recovering his lost health, and as he was anxious to make something out of his pilgrimage, he took with him a large sum of money, with which he contemplated purchasing negroes on speculation.

On his way up the country, his infirmities increased, and as he was apprehensive he might expire on the road, he committed to the charge of Hamilton his treasure, having in his short acquaintance discovered that he was worthy of unlimited confidence. In a few days however his indisposition abated, when he pursued his journey, and finally arrived at the residence of Hamilton, in Barren county, Ky. where he remained during the summer, and received from his young friend every mark of courtesy, attention, and hospitality. In the month of October, Doctor Sanderson made arrangements to depart, and on taking leave of his hospitable host, young Hamilton accompanied him several miles on the road, and then took an affectionate farewell. Tea

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of twelve days after, as some hunters were rambling through the forest, they discovered the body of Doctor Sanderson in state of corruption, shot in several places, and mangled in a most shocking manner. As Hamilton was last seen with him, and as it was known that he had from time to time made use of sums of money, originally the property of Sanderson, suspicion fell on his head, and he was arrested, tried and executed.

Previous to his arrest, he was advised to leave the country, to avoid danger, but as he was conscious of his innocence, he declined to take a step which would cast a cloud of obscurity and disgrace, upon his character, and resolutely remained at home. As the inhabitants of the county were divided in their opinions as to his guilt, the editor gradually died away; but Hamilton being anxious that a trial should take place finally believing that in such an event, his reputation would remain unspotted, he solicited at the hands of justice a trial, which to his astonishment and sorrow closed with his condemnation. The only evidence against him was circumstantial, viz. that near the body of Sanderson were found a bloody pair of pantaloons, and a pistol, both bearing the name of Hamilton.—Through the whole of the trial he manifested that fortitude and determined coolness, characteristic of innocence, and expired with a full conviction that the real murderer would ultimately be discovered. When on the scaffold he took a manly leave of the world, expressing not the least regret for his fate, but lamented that his misfortunes would cloud the prospects of his family, and shed an indelible disgrace on his memory. Thus through the weakness of the law, was an interesting young man and a worthy citizen snatched from the world, and doomed to expire on the gallows, that crime, committed by the hands of a villain and assassin.—It may be proper for the welfare of the world, to pass sentence on the authority of circumstantial evidence, but it would be far better, by statute, to annul the practice; and it was the opinion of lord Hale, that were better to suffer ninety guilty persons to escape, than to punish unjustly, one that is innocent.

VIRGINIA AGAIN.

We some time since gave publicity to an Editorial paragraph from the Petersburg Republican wherein the editor declared himself not satisfied with respect to Mr. Crawford.—We now publish an article from the Editor's pen of the Petersburg Intelligencer, another respectable republican paper, which while commenting pretty severely on the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, would seem but little favorable to the Treasury Candidate:

It is a fact, that I have heard liberal & enlightened men, who have ranged & travelled the State almost throughout, admit, and they all concur, that it is extremely difficult to ascertain and come at the real sentiments of the people, as it regards the Presidential Question. From the information they gathered, and the conversations they had with our intelligent citizens, they find it very doubtful which Candidate is likely to become the most popular in Virginia. But this great question is a matter of easy solution with our *public printer*. He settles it at once, and boldly proclaims Mr. Crawford the man of the people.—Nailed to Richmond as he is by the monopoly and superintendence of two or three presses—not knowing personally any thing of the people at large, or the people of him—getting his information at second hand—collecting and publishing all the trash that is detailed to him—he really fancies that he is of all others the real and true *organ* of the public sentiment."

Mr. Ritchie pretends to give himself great credit for admitting into his columns writers in opposition to Mr. Crawford. Indeed, he says, he has been sharply rebuked by his friends for his indiscretion and he appears to intimate his own inward grief that he had been so imprudent in adopting that course. He is endeavoring however, to make up for this act of imprudence by his contumely and rudeness to those who come into his columns in opposition to Mr. Crawford. No sooner a writer of that description appears in the Enquirer, than we find this polished Editor immediately sets himself to work, and if he cannot meet him upon the fair ground of argument, he will surely throw in his face an abundance of dirt and filth in the shape of notes, remarks, &c. For this purpose he will not hesitate to keep back a production an unreasonable time in order to fortify himself with those weapons; & when it does appear, it comes forth amidst a bundle of these *editorial notes*, remarkable only for their stupidity and folly. Unable to meet an antagonist

COMMUNICATED.

MARRIED on the 21st ult. in Tyrrel County by Baldwin W. Halsey, Esq. JOHN MARRINER, Esq. aged 66 years, to the amiable and interesting Mrs. ANN ALEXANDER, relict of Gen. Jesse Alexander, aged 36, both of that County.

When kindred souls together yoke,
In Hymen's silken chains,
Their bliss of love can ne'er be spoke
Joy comes instead of pain.

DIED in this town on Friday morning last of consumption, Mrs. MARY, consort of Mr. Benjamin S. Russell, formerly of Hyde County—aged 25 years.

In this county on Tuesday morning after a protracted illness of some weeks, Mr. JAMES TUTTLE, Principal of the Durham's Creek Academy—aged about 27 years.

Ship News.

Arrived.

6th Sch. Charles Hays, Guthrie, N. York,
Independence, Holbrook, W. Ind.
" " Moasses and Sugar to Burbanks & Potts.
" " Alert, Wallace, Charleston.
" " —, Talston, Charleston.

Cleared.

" " Deborah, Cruthers, N. York,
Naval Stores by Burbank & Potts.
8th " Louisa, Bess, Do.
" " Sloop Hector, Dammaker, W. Indies.

ENGINE NO. 2.

Attention! the whole!

THE Officers and other Members attached to this Engine, are hereby directed to assemble with their badges at the Engine House to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock precisely, to exercise the Engine agreeably to law. Fifteen minutes before the hour above named, Capt. Gallagher's bell will be rung. Absentees will be fined according to law.

L. LEROY, Captain.

Sept. 12.

Merchants Notice.

THE Merchants of Washington are requested to purchase no Naval Stores from any slave not having proper certificates from his owner identifying the article. Any violation of the law in regard to this notice will assuredly incur a rigorous prosecution.

J. B.

PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

HENRY EDWARD SPENCER, respectfully tenders his services in the line of his profession to the inhabitants of the Town of Washington and the adjoining Counties—Coach & Gigs, Windsor Chairs, Signs, and Fire Boards will be executed in the neatest manner and on moderate terms.

All orders that he may be favored with will be punctually attended to, at his shop one door below the Custom House.

Sept. 5, 1823.—41409.

PITCH PINE TIMBER

Wanted

At the Bath Steam Saw-Mill.

THE subscriber wishes to Contract for a quantity of timber for which a liberal price will be paid, all persons wishing to enter into an engagement, are requested to apply to Mr. Jacob Van Der Veer of this place, who is duly authorized to contract, during my absence.

JENJ. L. THAXTER, Agent.

Bath, N. C. Sept. 8, 1823.—31409pd.

Valuable Houses and Lots

FOR SALE.

ON the 8th day of November next, I shall sell at public sale, on the premises, without any kind of reserve, the House, Lots and Improvements, in that part of Washington called Van Noorden Town, formerly owned and occupied by the late Slade Pearce.

ALSO—One undivided half of two Lots adjoining the above on the east, and near the Bridge—the place of the Tin Factory. The titles to the above property are believed to be perfectly clear.

TERMS, one half in cash on the day of sale, the other half payable in six months, to be secured by mortgage on the property.

RICHARD GRIST.

Washington, 28th Aug. 1823.

Pr. S. The HOUSE & LOT near the Court House formerly occupied by Mr. Stickney, is again offered for Sale at private contract.

Oct 15.—408

RICHARD GRIST,

WATER-STREET.

OFFERS FOR SALE,

25,000 lbs. Trinidad Sugar, good quality.

10 lbs. Molasses,

600 lbs. Turks Island Salt,

Considerable Fall supply of Salt ex-
PECTED.

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Poetry.

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

SIR.—The following beautiful Hymn, attributed to the pen of the Rev. Reginald Heber, and the newly appointed Bishop of Calcutta, combines so much evangelical fervor, with the purest classical taste, that I am sure its insertion in your paper will be acceptable to your readers. It was written to be sung in Whittemore Church, Shropshire, on Sunday, the 16th of April, 1820, at the formation of a Parish Missionary Association. Yours,

From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strand,
Where Afric's sunny fountains,
Roll down the golden sand;
From many an ancient river,
From many a palmy plain,
They call us to deliver
Their land from error's chain.
What though the spicy breezes
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's Isle,
Though every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile;
In vain with lavish kindness
The gifts of God are strown,
The heathen in his blindness
Bows down to wood and stone.
Shall we, whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high,
Shall we to men benighted,
The lamp of life decay?
Salvation! Oh! Salvation!
The joyful sound proclaim,
Till each remotest nation
Has learnt Messiah's name.
Waft, waft, ye winds, his Story,
And you, ye waters, roll,
Till, like a sun of glory,
It spreads from pole to pole;
Till o'er our ransomed nature,
The Lamb for sinners slain,
Redeemer, King, Creator,
In bliss return to reign.

Anecdotes.

A young farmer was invited to dine for the first time with his landlord, who was a very hospitable man. When he entered the drawing room, a wag told him that if he did not eat all that his landlord gave him, he must immediately fight him. The cloth was laid and the parties began; the host being polite, was very attentive to his coarse guest, and filled his plate repeatedly, all which he devoured with some labour. At last, the inviter was in the act of putting a large slice of pudding upon the farmer's plate, when he started from his seat, threw down his knife and fork and began to strip in buff, and put himself in an attitude of defiance, vociferously roaring, 'dom um, come on, for I'll sooner fight till I die, than eat till I die.'

Extract of a Letter from Ireland.

"I should have answered your letter a fortnight ago, but I only received it this morning. Indeed hardly a mail arrives safe without being robbed. No longer ago than yesterday the Coach with the Mail from Dublin was robbed near this town; the bags had judiciously been left behind for fear of accidents and by good luck there was nobody in the Coach but two outside passengers, and they had nothing for the thieves to take. I concluded from the beginning that this would be the end of it, and I see I was right for it is not half over yet; at present there are such goings on that every thing is at a stand."

"P. S.—If you do not receive this in course it must have miscarried; therefore I beg you will write immediately to let me know."

Miscellaneous.

"Let the hawk stoop—his prey is flown."

The Escape.—There are incidents in real life which so much resemble the pictures drawn by fancy to amuse the mind, that they are read only to wing the heavy moments, and are remembered without profit or feeling. Such an one, perhaps, is now before us, but it is no less true for partaking of the colourings of fiction. To a mind formed and educated in the innocent retirements of rural life, and unversed in the depravity of the crowded city, there are occurrences which can scarcely be reconciled with reality, but such are not less true for being comparatively unfrequent.

In a retired situation, not far from the pleasant village of Roxborough, in Pennsylvania, a few years ago, lived a woman of dark and uncertain character, by the name of Marston. Shaded from the observation of the traveller, by a thick grove of poplars, and by clusters of the paper mulberry; and cut off from a frequent intercourse with the village by fields and ditches, little could be known by the neighborhood of the transactions which took place at this secluded cottage. Its posses-

sor systematically shunned all intercourse with the villagers, & took no pains to clear up the suspicions that were abroad, or to check their progress.

One bright afternoon, a little before sunset, some sportsmen, who were on a visit to Roxborough from Philadelphia, while amusing themselves in the neighborhood, observed a neat carriage drive down the narrow lane that led to Mrs. Marston's—they walked along the hedge towards the house, and saw a gentleman of genteel appearance, hand a most beautiful and enchanting girl into the parlour from the vehicle. Her face was so nearly concealed beneath a large bonnet that but a glimpse of it was caught, but that glimpse alone, and the angelic lightness and symmetry of her form, electrified our adventurer; and they retired silently resolved to fathom the mystery that and long hung about that dwelling, and gain an introduction to, and some knowledge of, the lovely and bewitching unknown.

In pursuance of their plan, they went next morning to Mrs. Marston's. The old woman met them at the gate and gave them a reception so freezing, that they at once suspected strongly, that something of villainy was cloaked under the occurrences of the past day. They enquired after the visitors but were informed that they had gone that morning to a distant friend's, and that they were relatives of her's from the north. This interview however determined them to redouble their vigilance, and to stop at no obstacle to the accomplishment of their purpose. They accordingly laid regular, though secret siege to the house, and watched with eagle eye every movement within and without. They discovered that the old woman had deceived them at least in part; the visitors were still there. They saw them walk together on the green in the thickest recesses of the grove. They found in the fair stranger, realized, every dream of beauty a partial glance had before awakened; she seemed innocent, as she was young; she appeared happy, and she looked so artless and inexperienced; and yet she was surrounded by so many suspicious circumstances—that they found themselves bewildered in conjecture.

Her suitor, for so he appeared, whether honorable or dishonorable was more questionable, left her in the afternoon of the second day. When he was gone, she was discovered sitting at a little window, and looking with an air of disquietude towards the great road; they watched her, and saw her dissolved in tears. One of our adventurers, with his gun in his hand, walked whistling along the fence and, looking up, as if accidentally, caught her eye fixed anxiously on him; he bowed and paused; she beckoned him to stay a moment, and in a few minutes she threw out of the window, a small piece of paper sealed up and written on the back. "I am ruined, unless you save me by taking this to my brother J.—C.—, at No.— Chesnut street, Philadelphia." They partially knew the gentleman; and while one remained to act in case of an emergency, the other proceeded directly to the city and obeyed the request.

Mr. C. was startled when he read the note, and without waiting for a word of explanation. What! he exclaimed, Dermott a villain! Lucy in a den of infamy, subject to his power—ho! my pistols and horse! The servants obeyed and in ten minutes he galloped off towards the old Schuylkill bridge. Our messenger was left in mute astonishment behind, tho' he had been prepared for something like the scene he witnessed. He made enquiry about Dermott and learned he was a married man whom Mr. C. had educated and recently taken into partnership in business; and he learned further that Lucy C. had lately come to Philadelphia from the south, where her family resided, to spend a few months with her brother, and had set out with Dermott to visit an uncle, whom she had never seen, an old man living a few miles from Roxborough.

Having thus satisfied himself on these points, our gentleman incognito, set out to return to the scene of action, the residence of Mrs. Marston. But we must go on before him, that our story may be brief—Mr. C. literally took the old woman's castle by storm, & released his sister whom he found locked up in her chamber. At first he pushed her from him with indignation—when she protested that she was yet innocent, with tears, and told her artless story—he pressed her to his bosom and wept with her.—She had been persuaded to stop at this house by Dermott, who said it was the residence of a relative of his—there he framed excuses to detain her all night, and next day, before leaving her he declared to her his brutal purpose, and gave her until ten at night to prepare herself for its accomplishment.

The treacherous Mrs. Marston, now consented to avoid the gathered storm by becoming an accomplice in the punishment of the villain Dermott. Mr. C. concealed himself in his sister's room.—The wretch came at the appointed hour, and proceeded to insult the helpless victim of his artifice.—In an instant the brother stood before him with a pistol at his breast.—He was motionless and speechless—and, falling on his knees, submitted to be tied hand and foot, in which situation he was thrown in a cart and driven that night to the city, where he was tried, condemned and sentenced to the State Prison, in which he died, before his term of service was completed.

For the beautiful, the young, the innocent, and the helpless, this rude sketch contains a moral.—To the transgressor it speaks the language of warning—Let each remember it.

Metropolitan.

Agricultural.

From the American Farmer.

ON PRESERVING POTATOES.

LEE HALL WORCESTERSHIRE,

March 29, 1822.

SIR.—It is not at all surprising, from the present low price of farming produce, that inquiry should be made respecting the best mode of employing it at home, instead of taking it to market; and amongst your numerous correspondents is "W. G.", who, in a letter dated from Bromyard (which is situated in the midst of the cider and hop plantations,) is making inquiry after the best construction of a kiln for baking potatoes. It is not in my power to give him any information upon that subject; but I beg leave to recommend to him the following process for the management of the potato, which I have no doubt will preserve all the nutritious parts of this valuable root for years, and if now put in practice, may be the means of preserving much food for man and beast. The process is as follows: Let the potatoes be particularly well washed, then put into the cider mill, and ground to a perfect pulp; put this pulp under a powerful press (in hair cloths, as in cider making) and press it as dry as possible; then take it from the press, and put it upon the hop kiln, and carefully and well dry it; and then let it be packed in casks, or kept in any other manner, so that it be always preserved in a completely dry state. If this simple process is carefully conducted, I have no doubt the potatoes may be preserved for years.

"W. G." may try the experiment with the greatest facility, as cider mills and hop-kilns (if he has none of his own) are upon every farm in his neighborhood, and at this season of the year not in use. Should he be induced to try the experiment, I hope he will have the goodness to give the result to the public by means of your journal.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

JOHN BLOUNT.

MEDICAL SCHOOL AT BOSTON.

The Medical Faculty of Harvard University give notice, that their lectures at the Massachusetts Medical College in Boston will begin on the third Wednesday of November, and be continued daily until the usual termination of the course.

It is presumed that the means, now possessed by this school for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of medical knowledge in all its branches, are equal to those offered by any American college, and commensurate with the advances made by society in the other departments of useful learning. As auxiliary to the several courses of medical instruction, the school is amply provided with apparatus, collections, and opportunities for practical demonstration; which, if aided by industry on the part of the student, are calculated to afford him the same kind of information, as that for which the hospitals and seminaries of Europe are usually visited. These auxiliary advantages consist in a large and select medical library; a cabinet of a thousand anatomical preparations; an ample and well furnished chemical laboratory; a collection of specimens of the *materia medica*; a suit of models and specimens for illustrating the principles and operations of obstetrics; a course of recent dissections, both public by the professor, and private by the students themselves; and lastly, an opportunity of acquiring practically medical and surgical knowledge at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The following courses of lectures begin and terminate at the periods which have been specified.

Anatomy and Surgery by Dr. Warren	Fee \$20
Chemistry	Dr. Gorham " 15
Midwifery & Medical	Dr. Channing " 10
Jurisprudence	Dr. Bigelow " 10
Materia Medica	Dr. Jackson " 15
Theory & Pract. of Phys.	Dr. Jackson " 15

These constitute the regular course.

medical instruction preparatory to a medical degree. Students, who choose, have the additional opportunity in the spring Mineralogy, Botany, Natural Philosophy, and Philosophy applied to the Arts, as well as on various departments of literature.

As the Massachusetts General Hospital has not been completed so as to be accessible to medical students until within the two last seasons, it may be proper to give some account of the opportunity it affords for practical instruction to students during their residence in the city. The wards of the medical department have always furnished a succession of interesting cases, both acute and chronic, which have been under the care of the professor of the theory & practice of physic. Regular clinical lectures during the winter are given upon these cases, and students are admitted to the place, and the operation and influence of medicinal agents.

As is common in large establishments of the kind, many patients resort to the General Hospital to undergo surgical operations, rendered necessary by accident or disease. No other kind of institution affords equal opportunities for acquiring a practical acquaintance with operative surgery. Not only the operations themselves, but the treatment of the cases preparatory and consequent to the operation, and the progress & management of convalescence, may be here studied and observed. The superior conveniences which well arranged hospital affords for the accommodation of the sick, renders this institution a resort, not only of the poorer class, among whom in a large city, accidents are of frequent occurrence; but of other individuals from a distance, who come with the expectation of relief from chronic maladies requiring surgical treatment.

The following is a record of surgical cases, and of operations performed in the Massachusetts General Hospital, by the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, during twenty months, from the opening of the building in September 1821 to June 1823.

1821—Sept. 21. Operation for *Prolapsus ani*.

Oct. 18. *Lithotomy*

" 23. Operation for *Popliteal Aneurism*.

" 25. Operation for *Fistula in ano*.

Nov. 10. *Fractured leg*.

Dec. 9. *Dislocation of the hip in the ischiatic notch*.

1822. Janua. 6. *Fracture of the thigh*.

" " *Compound fracture of the leg*.

" 30. *Removal of a portion of the tibia*.

Feb'y 5. *Amputation of the leg*.

" 19. *Operation for phymosis*.

" " *Removal of diseased toes*.

March 9. *Fractured leg*.

April 22. *Compound comminuted fracture of the leg*.

" 24. *Extrication of tumour from the breast*.

June 8. *Comminuted fracture of the Os. in the nose*.

July 17. *Amputation of the breast*.

Aug. 2. *Compound fracture of both patellae*.

" 30. *Removal of foreign substance from the globe of the eye*.

Sept. 20. *Amputation of the breast*.

Oct. 12. *Extrication of the parotid gland*.

" " *Operation for prolapsus ani*.

" 23. *Operation for Fistula in ano*.

Nov. 23. *Operation for Cataract*.

" 28. *Operation for Necrosis*.

" " *Removing tumour from the foot*.

Dec. 20. *Operation for artificial pupil*.

1823. Jan. 15. *Removing tumour from the side*.

Feb'y 5. *Removing fragments of rib*.

" 12. *Operation for cataract*.

1823. Feb'y 18. *Operation for Inguinal aneurism, the iliac artery tied*.

" " *Facial nerve divided for the division of the eye*.

" 25. *Operation for phymosis*.

" " *Laying open a fistulous ulcer over the ribs*.

" 26. *Inferior maxillary nerve divided in the douloureux*.

March 6. *Fractured leg*.

" " *Operation for Cataract*.

April 4. *Operation for Cataract*.

" 29. *Operation for Cataract*.

May 26. *Operation for Necrosis*.

" 21. *Fracture of the thigh*.

" 26. *Operation for Cataract*.

June 9. *Operation for Fistula lachrymalis*.

" 11. *Operation for Cataract*.

" " *Operation for Cataract*.

" " *Operation for Eversion of eyelid*.

The fee for attendance on the joint medical and surgical practice of the hospital is reduced to ten dollars.

Besides the practice of the hospital, opportunities frequently occur of witnessing the private practice of physicians, such as the condensed population of large cities is peculiarly calculated to afford, where the poorer class is numerous, and many of them the subjects of charitable institutions.

Board in the city may always be obtained at from three to four dollars per week. The medical class of the two last years has consisted of about eighty students.

Boston, June, 1823.

Blanks, Handbills, Cards &c.

Neatly and correctly executed

in this Office.

SHIPPING ARTICLES

For sale at this Office.

VOL. VII
NEW YORK
It is now evident that the states in the Union, will be the presidential party got over in the spring of the third year. It is now evident that New York's high reputation for intrigue had quite lost its hold over the people. The things: First, that the most unsuccessful party against Mr. Madison, and his acts and policies. In 1812, he was defeated